

JPRS-MON-84-006

18 April 1984

Mongolia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SELECTED PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES, INTERVIEWS 29 OCT - 26 NOV 1983

Hope For Geneva Negotiations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Oct 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Oct (MONTSAME) -- There is a possibility for reaching an agreement at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. For an agreement to be reached, the United States and its NATO allies must drop their plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in Europe, writes the newspaper UNEN in an editorial.

The organ of the MPRP Central Committee places all the blame for the extremely tense situation in Europe and throughout the world today on the Reagan administration and points out that since the very first round of Soviet-American dialogue the Soviet Union has been trying to reach an understanding based on the principles of equality and equal security. Evidence of this can be seen in the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviets at the negotiations. The U.S. administration, however, is guided by other goals, primarily the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the socialist world, the newspaper writes.

Under these conditions, the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to resort to reciprocal measures in order to ensure their own security. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union and its friends, as well as all of progressive humanity, continue to believe that common sense will prevail. There is still time and there is still an opportunity to stop the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov made this very clear in his responses to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA. It is now up to President Reagan. Of course, Reagan's response should not be a variation of the notorious "zero option," UNEN stresses.

American Involvement in Grenada Condemned

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Oct 83 1506 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A political observer for the newspaper UNEN writes that there is no doubt that the politics of the party of the new Juelle movement, that are aimed at making progressive socio-economic changes in the country, and its anti-imperialist course, are the reasons behind the U.S. military aggression against Grenada.

No one is fooled by the fabricated pretext of "protecting American citizens" living in Grenada, that the Reagan administration used to justify its aggression. Common sense tells us that a tiny island country, with a total area of 344 square kilometers and a population of 110,000, could not threaten the security of the United States, a country with aspirations for world supremacy. The commentator points out that recent world events show that it is hopeless to expect any demonstrations of common sense from the White House.

The commentator goes on to cite the statement made by comrade Y. Tsedenbal when he met with Pemegrin Torras, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs: "This premeditated aggression against Grenada, and the undeclared war against socialist Cuba, are an integral part of the United States' global strategy, which is aimed at suppressing the forces of national and social liberation and at establishing the supremacy of imperialism in the world."

Civil Aviation Chief on New Airport

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] L. Lhagba, chief of the Main Civil Air Transportation Administration under the MPR Council of Ministers, told a MONTSAME correspondent during an interview that "construction on the new air terminal at the Buyant-uhaa Airport in the Mongolian capital is being carried out intensively."

L. Lhagba noted: "The new air terminal is being built by Soviet construction organizations. It was designed by the "Aeroprojekt" [Aviation Planning] Institute, where Soviet specialists studied the specific characteristics of our country. The air terminal will be put into operation in 1985. It will make it possible to make a significant reduction in airplane layover time, there will be more intensive utilization of the airplanes, and the quality of services for airplane passengers will be improved."

The new air terminal will have the latest Soviet technical equipment, which will make the work of Mongolian aviation specialists easier. There are plans to install a complex of public eating facilities, and comfortable waiting rooms for mothers with children and for foreign tourists.

The country's new airport will be able to handle 200 international passengers and 300 domestic passengers per hour.

The chief of the Main Civil Air Transportation Administration noted that today civil air transportation is responsible for 70 percent of the country's passenger transport and 21 percent of all freight shipments.

Take-off and landing strips with hard surfaces that will be able to handle large cargo planes are being built in the cities of Hobd and Moron. There are plans to build similar air strips in a number of other parts of the country during the next five-year plan.

L. Lhagba emphasized: "The Soviet airline 'Aeroflot' has long been a partner of the Mongolian airline 'MIAT'. On the basis of an agreement between the two

airlines, our Soviet friends help to train personnel and improve the skills of Mongolian aviators."

L. Lhagba said: "'MIAT' also is an active participant in the activities of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Civil Aviation. Together with our colleagues from fraternal socialist countries we solve problems involved in the coordinated development of international airports, flight safety, and problems in other economic, technical, and commercial spheres."

MPR Foreign Trade Minister Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Nov 83 1531 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Y. Ochir, MPR minister of foreign trade, said that the Mongolian-Soviet trade agreement signed in 1923 laid the foundation for a new type of trade and economic ties between the MPR and the USSR, which are based on principles of proletarian internationalism, mutual benefit, equal rights, and respect for sovereignty. The minister gave an interview to a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the 60th anniversary of the first Mongolian-Soviet trade agreement.

The minister pointed out that trade ties between the MPR and USSR are growing broader and deeper all the time. Today the Soviet Union accounts for 80 percent of our country's foreign trade turnover. By importing goods from the Soviet Union our country meets more than 90 percent of its demand for machinery and equipment, 100 percent of its demand for petroleum products and rolled ferrous metal, and 50 percent of its demand for consumer goods.

Y. Ochir pointed out that according to the agreement on goods turnover and payments between the MPR and USSR for the years 1981-1985, which was signed in Moscow in October 1980, the volume of trade between the two countries will increase by 60 percent over the previous five-year plan. The MPR will be supplying a growing volume of goods to the USSR that were produced by domestic industrial enterprises, including products from the mining industry and light industry. For example, there will be a substantial increase in the volume and proportion of copper and molybdenum concentrate, fluorspar, rugs, blankets, and sheepskin and fur articles in the country's exports. New articles will also appear among the MPR's exports, such as articles made from goat's down and camel's hair, and knitted goods.

The Soviet Union will increase the delivery of machinery and equipment, petroleum products, materials for industry, and construction materials to the MPR. The list of goods supplied by the Soviet Union includes more than 50,000 different articles. This indicates how important trade with the USSR is for our country, Y. Ochir stressed.

Anniversary of October Revolution Observed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Nov 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The leading article in the newspaper UNEN was dedicated to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was entitled "Great October."

UNEN writes that the victory of the Great October marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's development--the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. Under the revolutionizing influence of the ideas of October, the revolutionary movement in all parts of the globe developed on a scale never before seen; millions and millions of oppressed people embarked on a road toward fighting for freedom and social progress. The editorial emphasizes that this is the worldwide historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Over the past six decades the ideas and deeds of the Great October have triumphed in a number of countries in Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Real socialism has become a decisive force in the contemporary world.

The heroic Soviet people, who are successfully realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and recent Plenums of the Central Committee of their Leninist party, have achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of economy and culture, and they are marching in the vanguard of the campaign for peace and for averting nuclear war.

UNEN points out that the aggressive, adventuristic policies of U.S. imperialists and their allies represent a serious threat to peace and to the security of peoples. Under these conditions the Soviet Union is doing everything to preserve and strengthen universal peace and international security, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and to guarantee mankind's right to a peaceful life. All the progressive forces of the world, including the Mongolian people, enthusiastically support and wholly approve of the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the peaceful Soviet initiatives and proposals.

The newspaper writes that the great October opened the chronicle of friendship and brotherhood between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The foundations of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship were laid by V. I. Lenin, the great leader of all the world's workers, and by the fearless D. Sukhe Bator.

Implications of Reagan's Far East Trip

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 19 Nov 83 1446 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Nov (MONTSAME) -- In its international review the newspaper UNEN writes that President Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea demonstrates that Washington's strategists view the Far East and the Pacific basin as the second arena, after Europe, for military and political confrontation with the Soviet Union.

This is what is behind the American military machine's plans to throw together a new aggressive bloc consisting of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, which is a variation of the NATO alliance, the newspaper states.

During the high-level American-Japanese meeting, an effort was made to settle the trade and economic differences between the two states by expanding military and political cooperation. UNEN writes that Japan's decision to participate in creating American orbiting complexes is in essence evidence of Japan's involvement in the Pentagon's program to militarize outer space.

The newspaper emphasizes that President Reagan's promises to provide military aid to the puppet regime in South Korea is evidence that Washington is trying, at any cost, to revive a spirit of militarism in this part of the Asian continent.

U.S. To Blame for Poor International Relations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 19 Nov 83 1451 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper UNEN writes that the Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of policies of peace, good-neighbor relations, and mutually beneficial cooperation, based on equal rights, with all countries of the world, including the United States. Evidence of this can be seen in the oral responses given by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions asked by the editor-in-chief of the DES MOINES REGISTER, an American newspaper.

The Mongolian community understands that the Soviet Union is not to blame for the fact that relations between the USSR and the United States have become aggravated. Today normalization of these relations requires good will and constructive efforts on the part of the American administration, UNEN emphasizes.

The newspaper points out that under the current complicated international conditions, it is more important than ever that there be mutual understanding and development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the United States. The newspaper stresses that lasting peace, greater detente, and detente in military matters, can be achieved only through peaceful negotiations between the two major powers that are based on equal rights.

MPR Deputy Foreign Minister Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent that today the United States is assigning special importance to Asia in its global strategy.

He pointed out that the U.S. president's recent visit to Japan and South Korea represents a new stage in the realization of Washington's aggressive plans in the region. There is no doubt that one of the main goals of Reagan's trip was

to accelerate the formation of a coalition between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. This three-way alliance first and foremost will mean that Japan and South Korea will be turned into an advance base for American nuclear weapons. So Asia, the Far East in particular, will like Europe, be a nuclear hostage of the United States.

Another purpose of Reagan's visit was to obtain Japan's assurance of its unquestioning support for the American position in the Soviet-American negotiations being on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe being held in Geneva.

T. Gombosuren emphasized that he is very concerned that the build-up of the American military presence, especially its nuclear presence, in the region, and drawing Japan and South Korea further into the orbit of its aggressive policies, will serve as a major factor in complicating the already difficult situation not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

Aymag Party Official Describes Achievements

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Nov 83 1456 CMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Nov (MONTSAME) -- S. Gombosuren, first secretary of the Bayanhongor aymag party committee, told a MONTSAME correspondent that the workers in Bayanhongor aymag (in western Mongolia) are ending 1983, the third and decisive year of the 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan, with new labor victories.

This year, like the preceding two years of the five-year plan, has been characterized by growth in the economic potential of agricultural cooperatives--the primary suppliers of agricultural products--a strengthening of their material base, and a rise in the standard of living of rural residents. S. Gombosuren said: "This year the number of livestock in our aymag increased by 21.7 percent over the 1970 level. There has been a significant rise in the production of milk and dairy products and in the procurement of meat and wool. The monetary income of agricultural cooperatives increased by a factor of almost three."

He continued: "Light and food industry sectors are undergoing rapid development. Every year in our aymag dozens of agricultural and industrial projects, cultural and domestic services projects, and modern, well-designed housing projects are built and put into operation. All this is evidence of the fact that with every year the Mongolian rural areas are renewed, and the life of rural residents becomes happier and more prosperous."

Bayanhongor aymag is first in the republic in terms of livestock population. It is famous for its sheep breeding. Several years ago the area's animal husbandry workers promised to bring the sheep population up to 1 million head. They kept their word. Today there are more than a million sheep grazing on the territory of Bayanhongor aymag. Bayanhongor aymag's animal husbandry workers and agricultural specialists devote a great deal of attention to improving livestock breeds and increasing livestock productivity. The new breed of sheep "Baydrag" is the pride of Bayanhongor workers; this type of sheep is bred for

wool and the breed was developed by crossing local breeds. The wool from "Baydrag" sheep is used to manufacture beautiful Mongolian rugs.

Bayanhongor animal husbandry workers have accumulated a great deal of experience in maintaining livestock in pastures. The name of D. Janar, a Bayanhongor sheep herder and MPR Hero of Labor, is well known throughout Mongolia; he initiated pasture fattening of livestock. Today thousands of sheep tenders in various aymags throughout the country are following his example. The Bayanhongor method of delivering young animals at special bases has also been spread throughout the country.

Importance of Bringing Projects to Planned Capacity

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The leading article in the newspaper UNEN on 20 November of this year was titled: "Reaching Full Planned Capacity."

The article states that the party and government are devoting a great deal of attention to building new enterprises that are fitted with contemporary, high-productivity equipment, and to the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises. Over the first three years of the current five-year plan alone, major enterprises have been put into operation, such as the Ulaanbaatar Spinning and Knitted Goods Factory; the Ulaanbaatar Furniture and Cardboard Combine; the Ulaanbaatar Ceramics Plant; the Baga nuur coal mine; the first sections of the Erdenet Rug Combine and Erdenet Food Combine; and others. Dozens of enterprises have undergone reconstruction. As a result, fixed production capital has been growing at a rapid rate, which inevitably requires that capacities be put into operation quickly and that the utilization of those already in operation be improved.

It is widely known that the 18th MPRP Congress set the goal of stepping up measures to increase the capital-output ratio by improving the utilization of production capacities, reducing the time required to reach planned capacities, increasing the shift work of machinery and equipment, and improving the quality of repair services.

Quite a few collectives have been successful in fulfilling these party goals. Among them is the collective of the Joint "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, which took on a large task in the socialist competition. It promised to bring the enterprise to planned capacity one year ahead of schedule; it was successful in meeting this goal.

The article points out that the capital-output ratio is the indicator for success in putting planned capacities into operation. An increase in this indicator of just 1 mungo in 1983 makes it possible to put out additional production valued at 260 million tugriks, which includes additional industrial production worth 85 million tugriks.

However, adequate attention is not being given to this matter everywhere, as a result of which the growth in gross production is lagging behind the growth in fixed production capital.

Last year alone almost 40 percent of enterprise shops did not reach the planned indicators, as a result of which an opportunity was lost to produce an additional 570 million tugriks' worth of products.

The article states that one of the important conditions for reaching planned capacities is improved equipment repair services. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce progressive repair methods and forms at every enterprise, such as unit and assembly-based repair, organization of specialized brigades and a guaranteed repair system, incentives based on quality of work, and so on.

A system for working out an annual breakdown of production capacities for each ministry, department, and subordinate enterprise needs to be created; and there should be a system for confirming targets for bringing expanded and rebuilt enterprises up to their planned capacities.

The newspaper notes that the activities of party organizations should be aimed at concentrating the efforts and attention of engineering and technical personnel and innovators on eliminating "bottlenecks" in production, that hinder regular operation and full development of capacities; at mechanization of manual and heavy labor and of loading and unloading operations; and at spreading the innovation movement and incorporating advanced methods. Another important goal is to increase responsibility and strengthen the conscientious discipline of each worker so that it corresponds to contemporary demands.

MPR Foreign Minister Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 26 Nov 83 1511 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent: "The current international situation is becoming more and more complicated and tense. This is a result mainly of the aggressive aspirations of the most reactionary imperialist forces, led by the U.S. administration. They are trying to alter the balance of forces between the East and the West in their own favor; having declared a "crusade" against real socialism as a social system, they are trying to stop the peoples' movement for peace and security. In order to do this they have accelerated the arms race to an unprecedented scale and they are building up the military potential in Western Europe by deploying new nuclear missiles along the borders of countries of socialist cooperation.

M. Dugersuren noted that naturally, under these conditions the MPR government believes that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot help but recognize the danger hanging over the peoples of Europe and the entire world. Therefore the measures taken to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and countries of socialist cooperation, announced recently by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are completely legal and logical.

The minister stressed that the development of events in Europe should be considered in the general context of the development of the situation throughout the world. The MPR, even though it is an Asian country, cannot help

but see the threat to the cause of peace and security presented by the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Therefore the MPR wholly supports the timely measures taken by the Soviet Union to neutralize the threat from imperialist forces, to guarantee its own security and the security of countries of socialist cooperation.

UNEN Commentary on MPR Anniversary

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 26 Nov 83 1506 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov (MONTSAME) -- In a leading article the newspaper UNEN writes that 59 years have passed since the historic day when the Mongolian people, having become true masters of their own fate, proclaimed Mongolia a people's republic. The Mongolian people, looking back from the height of their achievements, can say that they are proud of their accomplishments, and are marching confidently toward a bright future.

The 3rd MPRP Congress which took place in 1924 described the future tasks of the People's Revolution from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint, and defined the party's general line: a non-capitalist path of development. Thanks to the wise leadership of the MPRP, the revolutionary enthusiasm and selfless labor of the people, our country is proceeding confidently along the path toward completing the construction of socialism, the newspaper writes.

Our people, the first to rise up under the banner of the October Revolution, are raising high the victory banner of the 1921 People's Revolution. They eliminated all forms of exploitation. Under socialism, the main principle of which is "Everything for the good of man", the Mongolian people are leading a happy life and building a new society on the ancient Mongolian land.

UNEN notes that all of this is the fruit of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which has become a decisive factor in the development and flourishing of Mongolia, and an inexhaustible source of all the Mongolian people's successes and victories.

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CSO: 1819/21

IMPLICATIONS OF TRIP MADE BY CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Article: "The Journey of an Agitator"]

[Text] The recent foreign tour made by Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, has confirmed the invariability of Peking's foreign policy course. As in the past, this course is built on anti-Sovietism, playing on the contradictions between two socio-economic systems, and maintaining a high level of tension in relations between the USSR and the United States, from which Peking is trying to benefit.

Wu Xueqian left on his foreign trip in the beginning of October. He visited Canada, the United States, Turkey, Oman, and had a brief stop in Pakistan. The negotiations held between the Chinese minister and high-ranking officials in the American administration, including President Reagan, demonstrated that Peking is going hand in hand with Washington in unleashing an arms race that is unprecedented in scale. It was reported that both sides confirmed "the common strategic interests" shared by China and the United States with regard to counteracting the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. During the course of the Chinese emissary's visit to the United States, among the issues being discussed were the prospects for bilateral cooperation in military matters, specifically, China's proposed purchase of weapons from the United States. The secret meeting between Wu Xueqian and U.S. CIA director Casey, also gained the attention of the foreign press. The Japanese press stressed that high-level contacts in the intelligence field offer evidence of the fact that Chinese-American relations have advanced significantly and have expanded into deeper spheres. It seems that this is of great importance for the development of strategic cooperation between the two countries.

Subsequent statements made by the Chinese minister of foreign affairs during his foreign trip indicate the orientation of this "strategic cooperation." After arriving in Turkey from the United States, the high-ranking Chinese representative made an openly provocative statement regarding the Soviet Union in which he mentioned the "special strategic position of Turkey", a neighbor of the USSR. Wu Xueqian frightened the Turkish people with whom he was meeting with the "threat from the USSR" that was fabricated in the West.

The Chinese minister's one-day stop in Pakistan was also marked by anti-Soviet statements; in Pakistan the minister managed to hold negotiations with his

Pakistani colleague Yaqub Khan. In an interview on Pakistani television, Wu Xueqian stated that during the course of the negotiations, they discussed the so-called "Afghan question" and he repeated the hackneyed fabrications about the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Long ago Peking proved itself to be an active participant in the undeclared war that is being waged against the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] by international imperialism, led by the United States. Pakistan has taken on the function of an attack base in this war; according to Wu Xueqian, Peking has developed "sincere and friendly relations" with the military regime in Pakistan.

The Chinese minister of foreign affairs spent three days in Oman, a state on the Arabian peninsula which is ruled by Sultan Qaboos. The progressive Arab community describes Qaboos as a zealous, blind follower of American imperialism, who is actively playing into the hands of Washington and its militaristic ambitions in the Persian Gulf. Even before Wu Xueqian's visit to Oman, it was reported that American ships with 2000 troops on board and U.S. fighter planes were transferred to this region. While he was in Oman, however, Wu Xueqian did not say one word about the dangerous expansion of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf. Speaking at a press conference before leaving Oman, he said that his visit to the sultanate had been "very successful" and he spoke in favor of further development of Chinese-Oman relations "in politics, trade, culture, and especially in economics." The Chinese emissary invited Sultan Qaboos to visit China, and the Sultan accepted the invitation.

The visits made by the Chinese minister of foreign affairs to a number of foreign countries demonstrates that Peking is willingly playing into the hands of the American administration and promoting its policies which represent an extremely dangerous threat to the cause of peace; and Peking is actually helping Reagan wage his anti-Soviet campaign that is directed against socialist countries.

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CSO: 1819/22

BEIJING'S ROLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Article: "Unceasing Provocations"]

[Text] The Vietnam Information Agency (VIA) reported that in the first half of this month the Chinese have continued their hostile actions against Vietnam along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Groups of Chinese soldiers repeatedly invaded the territory of northern Vietnamese provinces, fired on border settlements, robbed local residents, destroyed crops and communications lines, and mined roadways. The VIA reports that as a result of these actions, innocent lives have been lost. Several people were captured and taken by force to China.

It was reported earlier that during the third quarter of this year the Chinese carried out more than 130 armed provocations along the border with Vietnam. More than 40 innocent Vietnamese people were killed or wounded. These provocations took place just at the time when Vietnam was appealing to China to halt all armed actions along their common border, so that the population in border regions could celebrate their national holidays in peace--the holidays being 2 September in Vietnam and 1 October in China.

At the same time Peking expanded its subversive activities and sabotage against its neighboring country; it initiated a propaganda war aimed at discrediting Vietnam and its foreign and domestic policies. As in the past, Peking is striving to blockade Vietnam economically; to drive a wedge between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; and to stir up ill will against the three countries of Indochina among ASEAN member countries.

In this way Peking is trying to force Vietnam to change its independent course and discontinue its support for the fraternal people of Laos and Kampuchea.

It is no coincidence that Peking connects the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border with the situation surrounding Kampuchea. Peking asserts that "China represents no threat to this country." Peking's main argument is that supposedly "China does not share a border with Kampuchea and there is not one Chinese soldier in that country."

Everyone knows, however, that Peking has been using the territory of Thailand, which borders on Kampuchea, as a springboard for its undeclared war against

Kampuchea. The Pol Pot bands and other Khmer reactionaries who are hiding out in Thailand and making armed attacks against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, receive a huge amount of weapons and financial support from China. According to several reports, there are more than 20,000 Chinese located along the Thai-Kampuchean border, many of whom are acting as advisors and instructors for the Pol Pot army. The Chinese embassy in Bangkok is in essence serving as headquarters for the anti-Kampuchean "coalition" that was thrown together according to orders from Peking and Washington. It is clear that a threat to Kampuchea does exist and that it originates in China.

Under these conditions, Peking is echoing Washington and demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea; these troops are in Kampuchea at the request of the legal government of Kampuchea and are defending the gains of the Kampuchean revolution together with the armed forces of Kampuchea.

It is completely clear that in seeking the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Peking is trying to clear the way for the realization of its plans to restore the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and to turn it into a springboard for further expansion throughout all of Southeast Asia.

For this reason Peking is continuing to exert military pressure on Vietnam, which is an obstacle on China's road to expansion in Southeast Asia.

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CHINESE REPORTS ON REAGAN TRIP DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Article: "A Short-Sighted Position"]

[Text] The Chinese mass media reported extensively on the recent visit made by U.S. President Reagan to Japan and South Korea. By studying these materials, one can form quite a complete impression of the position taken by the Peking leadership regarding the Reagan administration's Far East policies.

Judging by the emphasis of the XINHUA news agency and the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Peking is in complete agreement with the whole set of anti-Soviet statements made by the American president, and primarily those regarding the nonexistent "Soviet military threat." These statements, declarations, and provocative comments are being repeated in great detail. For example, on 11 November RENMIN RIBAO directed its readers' attention to the idea that "in order to counter the growth in the Soviet Union's military power in Asia, the United States needs allies in this region."

In other words, Peking is trying to accustom the Chinese population to the idea that under current conditions the Soviet Union is the primary source of a military threat in the Far East. It is obvious that when problems are explained in this manner, the true scale of Washington's military preparations in Eastern Asia, now being carried out within the framework of the military and political alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, is obscured. Under these circumstances it is also difficult to see that the Soviet Union was forced to take measures to increase its defensive capability in the face of the growing American military threat.

We can mention several pertinent facts. The United States has more than 90,000 troops stationed in Japan and South Korea. American bases in both these countries are equipped with nuclear weapons. In South Korea alone the Pentagon has more than 700 nuclear charges. These weapons can be unleashed against the countries in the region--the USSR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and even China--and hundreds of U.S. Air Force planes based in Japan and South Korea, and ships in the U.S. Navy Seventh Fleet, which are located in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, can be ready at any time.

The press reports that Reagan, during his current tour, has discussed practical plans for deploying new American nuclear weapons in Japan and South Korea. In

addition to the nuclear weapons already in place there, the Pentagon would like to deploy land-based cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles. Peking did not say one word against these plans, even though they have a direct effect on China's security. President Reagan called the American troops in South Korea "the front line in the battle against communism." It is well known that Washington includes China on the list of communist states. Apparently, Peking's leaders exclude their country from this list, believing that all of Reagan's threats are directed toward the USSR. The only thing that did not meet with the approval of the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO was the plan to increase the American expeditionary force in South Korea. This is more likely than not just a rhetorical condemnation calculated to prevent any speculation about a cooling of relations between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is clearly also the goal of the loud attacks being made against the South Korean puppet regime of Chun Doo Hwan. As recently as 11 November the Japanese newspaper MAINITI asserted that "relations between Seoul and China are moving toward normalization." The South Korean minister of foreign affairs commented on this statement and stressed: "One can see signs of change in China's policies regarding South Korea."

The manner that Peking chose for reporting on Reagan's visit to his most loyal allies in the Far East gives one reason to believe that the Chinese leadership is carelessly pursuing a course of anti-Soviet strategy. This strategy plays right into the hands of aggressive U.S. ruling circles, giving them additional trump cards in a dangerous game, that is fraught with the most serious consequences for peace and security in the Far East and all over the Asian continent.

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FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS ON CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes that at its current state Chinese foreign policy is extremely contradictory. The newspaper points out that some of China's moves, in particular its continued attacks against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Mongolia, Afghanistan, and other socialist countries, contradict Peking's declared principles for strengthening peace and international security. Specific actions taken by the Chinese leadership are in direct violation of the very principle they declared of maintaining equal distance from the United States, the USSR, and their allies. The Czechoslovak newspaper points out that the Reagan administration's goal in its Far East foreign policy is to maintain, and when possible, strengthen its relations with China on an anti-Soviet platform. This is being done at the same time that the world has not faced a more urgent issue than the need to avert a nuclear disaster. RUDE PRAVO goes on to state that it would be logical, in light of this, for China to join socialist countries and other progressive forces in the campaign to defend peace.

The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN emphasizes that Peking is actually supporting U.S. plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Vietnamese paper refers to reports from foreign correspondents in Peking. Meanwhile, the French newspaper LE MONDE writes that during the recent visit to Peking made by Gaston Torn, chairman of the Committee of European Communities, the Chinese leaders did not limit themselves to statements about the "inevitability" of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. LE MONDE writes that Deng Xiaoping went much further, encouraging Western Europeans to move forward decisively with the Americans and to close "the gap with the Soviet Union," which in his words has developed recently with respect to strategic nuclear forces in Europe.

U.S. President Reagan's recent visit to Japan and South Korea demonstrates that the American imperialists are strengthening their military cooperation with Tokyo and Seoul, in addition to their deal with China. The Vietnamese newspaper NYAN ZAN writes about this in a commentary that points out the dangerous nature of Washington's plans in Asia and the Pacific. A commentary in the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER on this topic points out that after Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea, it became clear to Reagan how important it is for the United States to strengthen ties not only with Tokyo

and Seoul, but also with China, which the President is planning to visit in the near future.

The Japanese press is reporting on the visit made to Peking by White House chief of staff Deaver, who is an assistant to U.S. President Reagan. The newspaper NIHON KEYDZAY writes that the primary purpose of the visit was to prepare for the visit to the United States by Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council, in January of next year, and U.S. President Reagan's reciprocal visit to China in April. The newspaper writes that Deaver also plans to exchange views with the Chinese on questions involving the situation in Asia. There is also a report on a meeting between the President's envoy and Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs.

The KODO TSUSIN news agency distributed material in connection with the visit to Japan by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, that starts on 23 November. The material points out specifically that he and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will discuss a wide range of issues involving Chinese-Japanese cooperation and the international situation. Citing statements made by official representatives of the Japanese government, the news agency points out that Tokyo views this visit as a new step in strengthening ties between Japan, China, and the United States. At the same time, Japanese newspapers are focusing attention on reports from Peking that say that the Chinese leadership welcomes the statement by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone that he plans to visit China at the beginning of next year. The English newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes that the Japanese government confirms that China fully supports strengthened American-Japanese ties and that in Peking's estimation, similar relations are directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

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BULGARIAN JOURNAL REPORTS ON CHINA'S ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] In one of its recent issues, NOVO VREME, the theoretical organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, published an article by M. Rusev with the heading "China's Hegemonism and Anti-Sovietism Remained Unchanged." The article states, in part:

The Chinese leadership is adhering, without exception, to the primary strategic goal of its foreign policy--bringing China's political, economic, and military level closer to that of the USSR and the United States, and turning China into a "superpower" with its own sphere of influence in international relations. The primary method used to achieve this goal is also being adhered to--playing on the contradictions between the two socio-economic systems and striving to maintain a high level of tension between the USSR and the United States, using various combinations of political, diplomatic, and propaganda tactics; and to gain some benefit for China from this.

Recently the Chinese leadership has been making corrections and changing the emphasis in some of its foreign policy actions. The most important reasons behind these changes are: the failure of efforts made by the Chinese leadership to create the so-called "broad international front" against the USSR and countries of socialist cooperation, which it devised itself; it is becoming more and more clear to everyone, including Chinese leaders themselves, that it is the intention of imperialism, especially American imperialism, to take advantage of Peking's anti-Sovietism while assigning China a secondary role in the international arena and treating China as a "junior partner", even in the reactionary anti-Soviet alliance; the open pro-imperialist policies of Deng Xiaoping and his followers has seriously damaged China's prestige among the developing countries; without these changes the Chinese leadership could not carry out its plan to establish and develop ties with communist parties in various countries on the basis of its current openly anti-Soviet positions; Peking's unilateral orientation toward the West and imperialism gives rise to dissatisfaction not only among the broad popular masses and members of the Chinese Communist Party, but also among certain circles in the leadership itself.

New nuances in the policies of the Chinese leadership also serve as a form of pressure on the United States to derive great economic and political benefits for China.

New areas of emphasis and nuances are expressed primarily in assertions of the following nature: China "will never join any great power or group of states"; China's increasing claims about playing the role of a "third force" in world politics; the effort to mask Peking's obvious assimilation with imperialism by being moderately critical of "American imperialism" and "Japanese militarism"; attempts to demonstrate China's "equal distance" from the USSR and the United States"; the advertised emphasis on China's belonging to "the third world."

All of China's true friends would like to see China among the active participants in the struggle against aggressive imperialist policies. However, one hears today about disagreements between Peking and the United States, not in connection with the Reagan administration's overall strategy, which is directed against peace and socialism and against the fundamental interests of all the peoples of the world, including the American and Chinese people, but disagreements over problems involving China's narrow national interests.

Military contacts between the United States and China are expanding. American-Chinese trade is growing. There are plans to increase direct U.S. capital investments in China's national economy, primarily in developing oil deposits along the continental shelf.

Peking is especially counting on benefits that China may obtain through scientific and technical cooperation with the United States. Currently there are about 150 joint Chinese-American projects in science and technology being carried out in the PRC. The aim of American concessions in this cooperation is to turn powerful China against the Soviet Union.

Chinese-Japanese relations play an important role in Peking's policies. Peking actively supports and encourages the revanchist attitudes in Japan and tries to intensify them in an anti-Soviet direction. Chinese leaders approve of the strengthened military cooperation between Japan and the United States. The Chinese mass media describes this cooperation as a measure taken in response to USSR "military preparations" in the Far East. The PRC supports Japan's territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

When we discuss whether there have been changes in the character, orientation, and priorities of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy, we must examine the attitude toward the most urgent problems of our time. Peking has taken a position that pursues the goal of breaking up and weakening the anti-war movement, of diluting its anti-imperialist orientation, and utilizing the movement for its own anti-Soviet and anti-socialist purposes.

The Chinese leadership is continuing its policy of taking a "differentiated" approach to socialist countries, the aim of which is to destroy their unity and to undermine the international positions of socialism.

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MONGOLIAN JOURNALISTS JOIN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Oct 83 1511 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A statement issued by Mongolian journalists states that the international situation has become sharply aggravated in recent times and the danger of nuclear war has grown as a result of the aggressive policies and actions of reactionary forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States. Evidence of this can be seen in the growing tension in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Central America, and in particular, in the United States' flagrant armed intervention in sovereign Grenada. The statement was carried in the press in connection with the current International Disarmament Week.

Mongolian journalists, together with their people, are declaring their solidarity with the just struggle of the heroic people of Grenada and firmly demand that the American militarists "Keep their hands off Grenada," the statement emphasizes.

In an attempt to shift the military and strategic balance in the world, and particularly in Europe, in their favor, the United States and its NATO allies are preparing to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe, thus pushing humanity toward a nuclear disaster. Additional measures taken by the USSR to guarantee the security of countries of socialist cooperation and of all the world's states, offer clear confirmation of the desire of fraternal socialist countries to prevent any changes in the military and strategic balance between the West and the East, the statement notes.

Mongolian journalists, like all Mongolian people, view the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and proposals as concrete steps on the road to averting nuclear war, halting the arms race, and defending and strengthening peace throughout the world. The Mongolian journalists' statement expresses complete support for and approval of the new proposals put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his responses to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA; and they view them as a practical path toward reaching mutually acceptable agreements at the Geneva negotiations, which correspond to

the interests and desires of all of progressive humanity, the statement emphasizes. The Mongolian journalists statement reads: "We consider it our sacred duty to devote all our efforts to the struggle so that all the peoples of the world can live in peace and tranquility, without any fear that a new war is going to break out."

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TRADE UNION COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Oct 83 1521 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions issued a statement regarding the United States' intervention in Grenada. It states, in part:

The working class and all the workers of Mongolia firmly condemn the armed intervention against Grenada carried out by the United States and its accomplices which violates the United Nations Charter, and all standards of international law. The working class and all workers of Mongolia view this action as a flagrant infringement upon the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of this republic, and as an international crime. This criminal act, the aim of which was to use military force to destroy the existing social structure in the Republic of Grenada and to restore the United States' former domination, rightfully calls forth the deep indignation of all progressive humanity.

The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions believes that the Reagan administration should take full responsibility for the increased tensions in the Caribbean basin, and for the serious threat to the cause of peace and international security.

Our country's working class and all its workers firmly demand that the United States put an immediate end to its armed intervention in Grenada, that foreign occupation troops be withdrawn immediately, and that the people of this republic be given the opportunity to resolve their internal issues themselves, the document states.

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MONGOLIAN ACTIVITIES DURING INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT WEEK

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 31 Oct 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Oct (MONTSAME) -- International Disarmament Week, which is being held in accordance with a decision made by a Special Session of the UN General Assembly and the World Peace Council, is being marked by a wave of mass anti-war demonstrations.

The aggravated international situation has given the current demonstrations an especially broad scope. Participants in meetings and demonstrations in all the country's cities, populated areas, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and organizations have expressed their resolve to defend peace and to prevent the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

For example, veterans of the revolutionary struggle, who have passed through the crucible of violent battles for the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, gathered in Ulaanbaatar to tell young people about the burdens and misfortunes of war, and to reaffirm their sincere desire to prevent a thermonuclear war. At their conference, Mongolian scientists spoke of the pernicious, unjustifiable consequences of nuclear war.

There are many sacred places in the MPR that are dear to the heart of every Mongolian citizen: graves of unknown soldiers, and obelisks and monuments to Mongolian and Soviet soldiers who fell in battle fighting for the happy future of the Mongolian people. At these sites, that are both sacred and dear, demonstrators vowed to make every effort to ensure that the next generation will never know the horrors of a nuclear disaster. Mongolian supporters of peace, young people, and women, issued a statement at their meeting which expressed their readiness to make a contribution to the peoples' sacred campaign to halt the arms race, and defend and strengthen peace throughout the world. Hundreds of young citizens of the MPR used chalk to draw a picture on the country's main square, D. Sukhe Bator Square, which expressed their hatred for war, and an ardent desire to live in peace and to be friends with their peers living in other countries and continents.

At their meetings and demonstrations, Mongolian workers expressed unanimous approval of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, which is directed at achieving universal security, and of the Soviet suggestions to condemn nuclear war as a crime against humanity, to freeze nuclear weapons, and to take measures to prevent the militarization of space. The workers also expressed their full support for the constructive new proposals put forward by comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his response to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA.

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CEMA'S ROLE IN MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2 Nov 83 1451 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The assistance from the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in developing agriculture and raising the effectiveness of this basic sector of the country's economy is truly invaluable.

During the two decades of the MPR's membership in CEMA, the fixed production capital in this sector has increased by a factor of more than 4. During this time, with the help of CEMA member countries, 30 agricultural cooperatives and state farms, dozens of fodder production enterprises, mechanized livestock farms, and hundreds of grain warehouses and repair shops have been built in Mongolia.

The following figures offer graphic evidence of the immense assistance provided by CEMA member countries in developing agriculture in the MPR: today enterprises and farms built with the material and technical assistance of the USSR and other CEMA member countries are responsible for 64 percent of the milk, more than 50 percent of the meat, and 60 percent of the wheat produced in the state sector.

Bulgarian specialists are helping to develop fruit and vegetable farms and specialists from the GDR are helping to create dairy farms. Hungarian friends are helping in the development of a contemporary biological industry, and in assimilating progressive processes for fodder production. Poland is supplying the MPR with equipment to carry out scientific research in veterinary medicine.

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TELEGRAM SENT TO NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Nov 83 1537 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Today the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Board of the Norwegian Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The MPRP Central Committee's telegram reads: "We know that the Norwegian Communist Party has travelled a long road of tireless struggle for the fundamental interests of the working class, for democracy and socialism. On this day the MPRP Central Committee wishes you, dear comrades, great success in strengthening the communist party's position in the social and political life of your country, and in the campaign for the unity of the working class, against right-wing circles and monopolistic capital, and for turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, for peace, democracy, and socialism."

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MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE STATEMENT ON GRENADA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Nov 83 1436 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League has harshly condemned the United States' criminal aggression against Grenada. In a statement published here the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee emphasizes that Washington's interventionist actions represent an immense threat to the peoples of Central and Latin America.

The statement says that the bloody aggression against Grenada has demonstrated to the world community once again that the United States will stop at nothing, including direct aggression and occupation of sovereign states, in its futile efforts to establish world supremacy.

The document expresses the strong solidarity of Mongolian youth with the people of Grenada, who are waging a self-sacrificing battle against the aggressor. The document stresses that Mongolian young people demand the immediate withdrawal of interventionist forces from the territory of Grenada.

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DOCUMENT ON HOUSE-BUILDING COMBINE SIGNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] A ceremony was held at Ulaanbaatar House-Building Combine No 2 to mark the signing of an official document between the governments of the MPR and USSR, putting into operation House-Building Combine No 2, with a capacity of 140,000 square meters of living space per year; the combine was built as a gift to the Mongolian people from the Soviet people.

The document was signed by D. Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; and by S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

Present at the signing ceremony were comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, G. Ad'yaa, P. Damdin, and M. Dash; other officials; and Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, who is in our country to participate in the 26th Meeting of the commission and in ceremonies marking the completion of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine and the fact that its production capacities have been put into operation ahead of schedule. Also present were Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A. M. Semenov, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Intergovernmental Commission; and members and experts of the Intergovernmental Commission from the two countries.

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DECREE ON CEMA MEETING RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers issued a decree on the results of the participation of MPR delegates in the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session.

The decree states:

Having heard the report from comrade J. Batmonh, head of the MPR delegation, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the results of the delegation's participation in the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session, held on 18-20 October 1983 in Berlin, the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have high praise for the results of the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session and note that CEMA member countries are consistently putting into practice the decisions of the most recent congresses of communist and workers parties, and they have achieved major successes in strengthening their countries' economic, scientific, and technical potential, in fulfilling the plan quotas of the current five-year plan, and raising the peoples' standard of living.

The countries of socialist cooperation are successfully realizing their constructive plans under complicated international conditions. Their consistent campaign for peace, for developing peaceful cooperation among states on an equal and just basis, for coordinating the actions of fraternal countries in the international arena, stand in contrast to the adventurism and aggressive ambitions of the U.S. administration and its close NATO partners, who are striving to upset the strategic parity that has been reached in the world and to achieve military supremacy, who are carrying out intensified preparations to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and who are resorting to direct provocative actions and trade and economic discrimination and sanctions against countries of socialist cooperation and the world's progressive forces. In connection with this, the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers make note of the importance and timeliness of the statement issued during the meeting of the CEMA Session by the heads of the governments of CEMA member countries.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers enthusiastically approve of the Soviet Union's numerous peaceful initiatives and proposals that are aimed at averting the nuclear threat and preserving and strengthening

universal peace. The statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 28 September of this year has once again provided convincing evidence to the world community that the Homeland of October is decisively and consistently carrying out the Leninist policy of peace, which corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of all peoples.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers assign particular importance to the consistent realization of measures outlined at the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session for expanding mutual cooperation with the aim of making economical and rational use of fuel and power resources and raw materials, improving the supply of food to the people, and further concentrating the countries' efforts on resolving top-priority scientific and technical problems.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers state with satisfaction that the decision made by the CEMA Session calling for CEMA member countries to deepen scientific, technical, production, economic, and trade ties with Vietnam, Cuba, and the MPR will promote stepped-up development and an increase in the effectiveness of the economies of these countries.

The Meeting of the CEMA Session once again confirmed the desire of fraternal countries for steady development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and for strengthened unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers place high value on the work done during the Meeting of the CEMA Session to complete preparations for an economic summit conference, and they believe that the conference will represent an important new stage in stepping up the steady economic development of CEMA member countries and in deepening socialist economic integration.

In their decree the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers approved the activities of the MPR delegation to the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session, which was led by comrade J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

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MONGOLIAN WOMEN PROTEST U.S. ROLE IN GRENADA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Nov 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Nov (MONTSAME) -- A statement distributed today by the Mongolian Women's Committee declares that all the women and mothers in the MPR angrily condemn the United States' armed intervention in Grenada.

This criminal action with regard to sovereign Grenada is in direct violation of the United Nations Charter and generally recognized standards for international relations; it is a continuation of the American imperialists' aggressive course that is aimed at establishing supremacy throughout the world, and in the Caribbean region in particular. The document states: "Mongolian women were deeply upset by the murder of innocent citizens, including women and children. We, the working women of the MPR, together with all our people, absolutely demand that the Reagan administration put an immediate end to its barbaric actions, withdraw American troops from Grenada, and give the people of this island the opportunity to decide their own fate."

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TELEGRAM TO PORTUGUESE PARTY LEADER

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9 Nov 83 1521 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, sent a telegram to Alvaro Cunjal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, congratulating him on his 70th birthday.

The telegram stated: "Our country's communists and workers know you well and have great respect for you as a loyal Marxist-Leninist; an unyielding fighter for the working class and against fascism, imperialism, and reaction; a consistent internationalist; and a great friend of the Mongolian people."

The telegram goes on to say: "We value highly your personal contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal relations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Portuguese Communist Party, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

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HISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by S. Tsegmid: "Cooperation Among Scientists"]

[Text] There is a long tradition of scientific cooperation among Mongolian and Soviet scholars. This cooperation is evidence of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The entire history of the formation and development of science in the MPR is tied to this cooperation and to the unselfish, diverse assistance from the USSR Academy of Sciences and other Soviet scientific institutions. Back at the very beginning of the People's Revolution in 1921, by order of the People's Government of the new Mongolia, the first scientific organization was formed--the Book Chamber (later the MPR Science Committee)--and the foundations were laid for close, fruitful cooperation between scientists from the MPR and the USSR. Then the USSR Academy of Sciences responded enthusiastically to a request from our country's government for help in studying the country's natural conditions, economy, and culture, and in strengthening the young scientific center. Since that time there have been close, business-like ties between the central scientific institutions of the MPR and the USSR; these ties were reinforced by the first agreement between the institutions signed in 1923.

During the first 10 years following the victory of the People's Revolution, the USSR Academy of Sciences sent a wide range of scientific expeditions to Mongolia, which made a huge contribution to the study of the country's geography, geology, soil, flora, and fauna; and to the study of the ancient history of the Mongolian people, and the status and prospects for development of the primary sectors of the national economy.

In addition to the great scientific and practical importance of the expeditions' work, they played an important role in training national scientific personnel.

Expedition research has continued up until recent times. This research was one of the original forms of scientific cooperation between our countries that was used to study the vast, relatively unknown territory of our country.

At the beginning of the 1940s a number of scientists were sent to work at the Science Committee for an extended period of time; they assisted directly in

forming the Committee's basic scientific research subdivisions, in carrying out the corresponding research, and in training scientific personnel.

The training of scientists plays a central role in the country's science policies. Every year there is an increase in the number of skilled scientific personnel who have been trained in higher education institutions in the Soviet Union, at the Mongolian State University, which opened in 1942, and at other higher education institutions in the country; and there are now candidates and doctors of sciences.

All this made it possible for the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to make the decision in 1961 to organize the MPR Academy of Sciences, using the Science Committee as a foundation. Scientific research institutes are created both within the system of the Academy of Sciences, and under individual ministries and departments. The tasks set before the MPR Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific institutions have contributed to the further expansion and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet scientific cooperation. This cooperation is being enriched by new forms and it includes the most diverse sectors of science. The traditional cooperation between the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences is undergoing particularly fruitful development; this cooperation was given new impetus by the agreement signed between the two academies in April 1967. For our part, all of our academy's institutes are included in this cooperation; from the Soviet side, this cooperation includes a whole series of institutes under the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as the academies of the Belorussian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, and the Kirghiz SSR; the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and its Irkutsk and Buryat Affiliates.

As a result of joint research carried out by Soviet and Mongolian scientists, over the last decade many important scientific studies have been completed which are of great scientific and practical importance, such as "The History of the MPR," "The History of Mongolian-Soviet Relations (1917-1980)," "Mongolian Literature and its Ties to the Literature of Neighboring Cultures."

As in the past, the work of joint expedition plays an important role. Today there are 4 major joint expeditions that have been working in our country for over 10 years; they include geological, paleontological, biological, and historical and cultural expeditions.

The expeditions have done in-depth studies of many of the most important questions concerning the geological structure and history of the development of the territory of the MPR in the geological past; the development, distribution, and biology of the country's plant and animal life; and the ancient history of Mongolia. On the basis of detailed geological research done by Soviet and Mongolian geologists, detailed geological, tectonic, and metallogenic forecasting maps have been compiled both for the whole country and for individual regions; they serve as a foundation for forecasting the practical utilization of mineral resources.

Joint paleontological research has resulted in the discovery of many previously unknown types of dinosaurs, tortoises, ancient monkeys, horses, and primitive mammals in Mongolia, which makes it possible to draw new conclusions about

various questions in the geology of the Mesozoic era and the Cenozoic era; this also contributes to a proper understanding of the specific characteristics of the development of the organic world in Mongolia.

The work of biologists has also been fruitful; it includes questions in the taxonomy of plant life in Mongolia, studying the dynamics of the productivity of basic types of vegetation, peculiarities of the botanical and geographical regions, the introduction and acclimatization of useful plants, and development of foundations for rational utilization of animal life. A great deal of work is being done in the study of soils, their classification, and in the battle against erosion.

The historical and cultural expedition has studied many monuments of the Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron ages; this research opens up great prospects for further, in-depth research on a whole series of important problems involving ethnic processes, the emergence of early class relations, and so forth.

The results of the expedition's research have been described in a number of studies written by both Soviet and Mongolian authors.

Over recent years cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian scientists has been developing successfully within the framework of the international "Interkosmos" [International Space] Program. The joint space flight made by the Mongolian cosmonaut and the Soviet cosmonauts on board the Soviet space complex "Soyuz-39--Salyut-6--Soyuz-T" has had a particularly positive influence on this cooperation. The flight was made in March 1981, on the eve of Cosmonauts' Day.

Scientists and scientific personnel in the MPR are constantly learning from their Soviet colleagues and teachers, and they are always borrowing from their wealth of experience in creative work.

Thus the traditional cooperation between Mongolian and Soviet scientists is developing every year on a larger and larger scale, and it promotes the flourishing of science in our country.

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SCHOLARLY COOPERATION WITH ARMENIAN SSR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] D. Bayarsayhan, a graduate of Yerevan State University, believes that the study and translation of medieval Armenian written documents that contain unique information about Mongolia will significantly enrich its historiography. Having started this work while she was still a student, D. Bayarsayhan has now completed a summary of the results. The young specialist also intends to study Armenian manuscripts that were discovered in Mongolia and which contain references to Mongolian-Armenian historical ties.

In five years of study at Yerevan State University, D. Bayarsayhan not only mastered the modern Armenian language, but also its ancient variant. This made it possible for her to read the ancient manuscripts in the Matenadaran (where manuscripts are kept in the Armenian capital). Also while she was a student, this young woman translated many contemporary literary works into her native language, which were published in Ulaanbaatar.

Students from Mongolia have been studying at the three largest higher educational institutions in Armenia for 15 years. Many have received training in technical professions and the humanities. Mongolian students are also studying at the Yerevan Conservatory. Among the conservatory's graduates are C. Chinbat, the talented violinist; D. Bayar, a soloist with the popular vocal and instrumental ensemble "Soel Erdene"; and other musicians.

The current students from Mongolia participate actively in the social life of Armenian young people, and they are members of the international club "Alaya gvozdika" [Red Carnation].

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DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN TELEVISION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The youngest form of mass media in the MPR is television, which recently marked its 16th anniversary. Television has established a solid place for itself in the everyday life of the republic's workers, and every year it expands its horizons. Since its introduction, it has more than doubled the number of national broadcasts, and the broadcasts shown on the "Orbit" system have increased by a factor of almost six. Television's material and technical base has been strengthened considerably, the ranks of national personnel involved in television have grown, and the level of programming is being improved constantly. As a result of measures being implemented, every sixth resident of Mongolia watches television today.

The trans-Mongolian radio relay line that was put into operation two years ago has had an especially strong effect on the development of the television system. It passes right through six western aymags. In addition to this, relay stations for the "Ekran" [Screen] satellite television broadcasting system are being built everywhere.

Another radio relay line will be built during the current five-year plan between Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan to serve workers in the republic's eastern aymags. This will make it possible to expand the television audience and to provide reliable reception of the "blue wave" in the most remote corners of People's Mongolia.

Mongolian television employees are concerned about the quality of the broadcasts and devote a great deal of attention to studying and incorporating the advanced methods used by their colleagues in other socialist countries. As a member of the international "Intervenediye" [International Television] Organization, Mongolian television today works in cooperation with television centers in the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the CSSR, Poland, and Romania; they exchange television and film programs and short subject films; they prepare special broadcasts; and they make joint films. In connection with this, Mongolian television has a tradition of showing broadcasts dedicated to important and anniversary dates celebrated by fraternal peoples, to the peaceful activities of their communist and workers parties, and to their successes in economic, social, and cultural development.

SOVIETS HELP TRAIN WORKERS FOR MONGOLIAN INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Hundreds of young Mongolian men and women are being trained as manufacturing engineers for the weaving and spinning industry in Ivanovo, a textile region in the RSFSR. A group of students from the MPR has enrolled in classes at the Ivanovo Light Industry Technical School.

Classroom lectures and seminars are combined with practical courses that are held regularly at Ivanovo enterprises. The city's textile combines have the latest equipment. They underwent general reconstruction with no interruptions in their production. There are two automated factories operating in Ivanovo--a weaving factory and a spinning factory. Mongolian students studying in Ivanovo become familiar with all this complex equipment and with all the enterprises.

Mongolian students receive training in various trades at 12 secondary education institutions. Future specialists for leather, shoe, and fur enterprises are trained in cities in the RSFSR and in the Ukraine, as are manufacturing engineers for processing wool and felt, and pattern-makers for clothing and footwear. This year marks the first year that Mongolian specialists in ceramic production are being trained in Mirgorod (in the Ukraine).

Mongolian textile workers, sewing industry workers, and other specialists in light industry, with diplomas from Soviet educational institutions are working successfully back at home. Many of them are working at enterprises that were built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. Currently a number of textile and leather enterprises are being erected and rebuilt with the help of the USSR. Next year, for example, the output of rugs at the Erdenet Rug Combine will double after the second section is put into operation.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MPR DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by H. Husain, candidate of economic sciences and senior scientific associate at the Social Sciences Institute under the MPRP Central Committee: "Industrial Development in the MPR"]

[Text] As a result of the formation of the foundations of socialism, at the beginning of the 1960s the MPR entered a new period of development along the path toward completing the construction of socialism. The primary economic task of this period is comprehensive development and completing the formation of the optimal material and technical base for socialism. The country's further industrialization is defined in the party's program as one of the primary ways to create a material and technical base for socialism.

For over 20 years the party's program goals have been realized successfully. During these years major successes in socialist construction have been achieved. This period was marked by the most dynamic development in the entire history of the MPR.

The new stage of the country's industrialization is characterized by an increase in capital investments in industry, a rise in industrial production, the formation of major industrial centers and enterprises, structural changes, and a further increase in industry's role and importance in the economy. Between 1961 and 1980, one-third of all capital investments were directed into industry. Fixed production capital in industry during this period increased by a factor of 15, and industrial production increased by a factor of more than 6. Major changes are taking place in the territorial distribution of industry.

Important changes are taking place in the sectorial structure of industry. Primary attention is being given to creating a fuel and power base, which is an important condition for economic growth and for forming a progressive national production structure. In 1981 the production of coal, the country's primary energy fuel, increased by a factor of 7 over the 1960 level. Electrical power, which is a progressive source of power, is undergoing rapid development. During this same period the production of electrical power increased by a factor of 15.

There have been substantial changes in the electrical power consumption pattern. The central power system supplies electrical power to the country's

primary industrial centers, to about half of the state farms, and to more than one-tenth of the agricultural cooperatives. The fuel and power industry now plays a leading role in the development of other sectors of the national economy, in bringing about technical progress, and in raising the people's standard of living.

The mining and metalworking industries are also developing. The light and food industry is undergoing rapid development. These traditional sectors play a predominant role in the structure of the country's industry. Over the past 20 years there has been a noticeable rise in the level of processing of animal raw materials.

The construction of new industrial enterprises is a characteristic feature of the current stage of socialist industrialization. Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises occupy a special position among these enterprises and they are of considerable importance in increasing the country's industrial potential and export resources.

The process of forming a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR is accompanied by significant changes in the structure of the manpower employed in the national economy. There are also progressive changes in the social composition of the population.

In addition to the expansion in the sphere of employment, this period is characterized by a significant rise in national labor productivity. In 1981 labor productivity in the physical production sphere increased by a factor of 2.4 over 1960; labor productivity in construction rose by a factor of 5.1, in transport by a factor of 1.9, and in communications, by a factor of 1.6.

More than 60 percent of the net rise in the national income is provided by increased labor productivity. Industry provides a steady rise in labor productivity in national production. The working class has become the main producer of the country's national wealth.

Major changes are taking place in the structure of the national economy; a new national economic complex is being formed. Contemporary sectors of physical production are developing rapidly. One of the most important achievements in the structural development of the national economy is the new industrial nature of the national economy that has been acquired through developing industry and other sectors.

Thus over the past two decades the economic potential and the material and technical base of socialism have grown noticeably. Significant opportunities have been created to resolve the new, more complicated tasks of socialist construction. The potential that has been created has provided a substantial return. In 1981 the national income increased by a factor of 2.6 over 1960, as a result of which the people's real income increased by a factor of 2.2; the public consumption fund increased by a factor of 3.4; and payments and benefits given to the population from the national consumption fund increased by a factor of 4.

In terms of per capita industrial production, the MPR lags behind other CEMA member countries. When the MPR approaches the level of production of the most important types of industrial products in industrially developed countries, this will be a basic indicator of the completion of the country's industrialization process.

The MPR's manpower resources are distributed in accordance with the fact that agriculture plays the primary role in the country's economy. The proportion of workers employed in agriculture in the MPR is significantly higher than the average indicator for CEMA member countries. The introduction of industrial methods in animal husbandry is an important part of completing the material and technical base for socialism in this country.

There is an urgent need to train a skilled labor force and to distribute and utilize manpower resources effectively, since they will start growing rapidly in the near future.

An important indicator that describes the role of industry in the country's economy is the influence of industry on other sectors of the national economy. By producing a large portion of the national income, industry participates directly in accumulating means to rebuild the entire economy on the basis of new technology and equipment.

Imported goods are being used primarily to meet the national economy's need for contemporary machinery and equipment. This complicated problem is made easier by the fact that the MPR is a member of CEMA, and that for its development it depends on the industrial base and all-round assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The industrialization of the MPR is being carried out while socialist economic integration is being developed. Under these conditions there is no need to develop all sectors of industry in each socialist country. The mutual economic assistance among countries of socialist cooperation makes it easier for the MPR to solve the problem of creating an optimal national economic complex. This complex is being formed by developing those sectors and industries with the most favorable economic factors. The country's urgent needs and the interests of socialist cooperation on the whole are taken into account.

The 18th MPRP Congress specifically defined the goals for intensifying the process of industrialization under the current conditions of the country's development. Primary factors in carrying out socialist industrialization are further development of the country's industry; optimal organization of heavy sectors of industry, including machine building and the chemical industry; and turning light and food industry into totally developed industries that provide complete processing of agricultural raw materials.

There are plans to make a decisive step in this direction in the next 10 years. The scientific concept of long-range development of the country's productive forces is reflected in the General Model for the Development and Distribution of Productive Forces in the MPR up to 1990. The model includes major measures to create a material and technical base for socialism and for turning the MPR into an industrial-agrarian country.

During these years a rational national economic complex will be formed to a certain extent, with a developed production and social infrastructure.

Thus in the next 10 years the country's industrialization process will be intensified, and a decisive step will be taken toward meeting the goal of turning the MPR from an agro-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian country.

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CSO: 1819/23

ANCIENT MONGOLIAN DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The nomadic tribes that inhabited Mongolia for many centuries before the creation of the Mongolian state had their own unique, original culture. Some of these tribes even had their own written language. Written documents of these tribes have been preserved. It is well known that the Kidan tribe, whose members spoke a Mongol language and inhabited the territory of Mongolia during the 10th and 11th centuries, had a developed book printing system.

Under the influence of these cultural traditions, Mongols in the 13th century already had their own writings and literary language. Later on Mongols not only developed their own written language, they also started to create their own literary works and to translate works from other languages. Book printing became particularly widespread during the Yuan Dynasty. In the writings of the famous 13th century Venetian explorer, Marco Polo, who was in the service of the Mongolian emperor Hubilay [Kublai Khan] for many years, one can read that even that long ago the Mongols were printing various books and paper money.

From this, one can assert that the Mongols had their own printed books two centuries before Johannes Guttenberg invented printing in Europe. The appearance of printed books in Mongolia is a major cultural achievement of the Mongolian people. With the development of printing, the best scientific and literary works from the developed countries of that time started to flow into Mongolia and spread throughout the country. In addition to works by Mongolian authors, there were translations of works from the Tibetan, Manchurian, Chinese, and Sanskrit languages; and works were printed on philosophy, medicine, astronomy, architecture, along with calendars, poetry, and more.

Along with the development of printed books, manuscripts were still important in Mongolia up until the beginning of the 20th century. They were made of a wide range of materials: in addition to paper, they were made of wood, silk, birch bark, and metal. And along with ink and paints, various precious stones, gold, silver, pearls, and the like were used. The MPR State Public Library has a book written in gold and silver on black paper. The huge number of printed Mongolian books that have been preserved up to the present day is evidence of the extensive development of printing in Mongolia. In northern and southern Mongolia there were numerous monasteries with printing presses where several methods were used for printing books: metallography (printing from bronze and copper plates), lithography, and wood engraving.

The books contained numerous illustrations: scientific drawings, various tables, decorations, and symbolic markings. The monuments of Mongolian writing are rightfully included in the treasury of world literature. They are studied not only at scientific institutions in our country, but also abroad.

There are more than 1000 volumes in the State Public Library's collection of ancient books that are masterpieces in terms of their artistic composition.

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CSO: 18192/23

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST STATE FARM CELEBRATE:)

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 19 Nov 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Sixty years ago on the bank of the river Haraa in the northern party of the country, the first farm in People's Mongolia was created. At that time the farm worked only a few hectares of land and grew primarily grass crops. This was described in the newspaper UNEN by J. Jandzandorj, chairman of the "Dzunhar" state farm.

He went on to say: "Today we have 16,000 hectares of arable land, where we grow grain, vegetables, and livestock feed. We also have 20,000 head of sheep, 6000 cows; there are 1000 horses in the common herd. We also have mechanized farms. Our farm's fixed capital totals 70 million tugriks, and every year our production output is valued at 15-18 million tugriks."

The chairman also writes: "Many firsts are associated with the name of our farm. We were the first in the country to build a water-driven mill, the first to start courses for tractor and machinery operators, and the first to have horse-driven mechanized stations. Our Soviet friends have provided a huge amount of assistance in our farm's development. In 1974, with resources and manpower provided by the Soviet Union, our state farm underwent a complete renovation."

The chairman continued: "Our outstanding workers are a source of great pride for the farm. We have five MPR Heroes of Labor and the same number of record-holding animal husbandry workers; the dozens of outstanding workers bring the whole collective along with them."

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CSO: 1819/23

SOVIETS PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Nov 83 1451 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The Soviet Union is providing invaluable assistance in automating production processes in the MPR's woodworking industry.

Several years ago at the Dulanhan Timber Industry Enterprise (in Selenge aymag), workers were loading timber onto railroad flatcars using a method that required great physical effort and many laborers--they were rolling logs along planking. Soviet specialists helped solve this problem. A semi-automatic system for loading timber--the "LO-15"--was sent from the USSR, where it is used at similar enterprises. The system was installed under the guidance of Soviet specialists. As a result of the installation, there was a significant rise in labor productivity in loading timber and there was a substantial drop in railcar nonproductive layover time. The introduction of the system has also had a positive effect on stepping up the delivery of the timber industry enterprise's products to its customers.

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CSO: 1819/23

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' DAY CELEBRATED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Mongolian young people held extensive celebrations in honor of International Students' Day. Meetings, international gatherings, and friendship evenings dedicated to this event were held at Ulaanbaatar's higher education institutions. It was noted at these meetings that Mongolian students, like their peers in fraternal socialist countries, are marching in the vanguard of young fighters for peace and security and against the threat of nuclear war. The young men and women of people's Mongolia are strengthening their solidarity with all progressive young people on the globe. Students at the Mongolian State University--the country's major institution of higher education--have established extensive international ties. There are now more than 10,000 students enrolled in the university's 14 faculties. Among them are young men and women from the Soviet Union, India, France, and Japan.

The university's professors, instructors, and students carry on active cooperation not only with sectorial scientific research institutes in the republic, they also maintain very close ties with higher education institutions in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Every year the leading institution of higher education in the MPR, which is a member of the International Association of Universities, expands its international ties and its authority grows.

Close bonds of friendship unite students from Mongolia's polytechnical, medical, pedagogical, and other institutes with collectives at higher education institutions in Moscow, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Ulan-Ude, and other cities of the Soviet Union, as well as with higher education institutions in other fraternal socialist countries.

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CSO: 1819/23

CHINESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] On 23 November Li Ziuqing, the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, presented his diplomatic credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

During the presentation of credentials, Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the Chinese ambassador exchanged speeches.

The Chinese ambassador expressed confidence that relations between Mongolia and China will be able to develop if the governments of our two countries make joint efforts that are based on five principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual non-aggression; non-interference in one another's internal affairs; equal rights and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence. The ambassador said that he will make every effort to help develop these relations, and to promote further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In his speech, comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed that the MPR has consistently adhered to and continues to adhere to a course of normalization and development of relations with the PRC, based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of another country. He pointed out that the improvement and development of relations between the MPR and the PRC through mutual efforts corresponds to the fundamental interests of our two neighboring countries and peoples.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal and Lu Ziuqing, the Chinese ambassador, then held a discussion.

Attending the presentation of credentials were B. Lamjab, member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; B. Natsagdorj, department chief under the MPR Ministry of

Foreign Affairs; and N. Sarantuya, acting department chief under the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After the presentation of credentials, Ambassador Li Ziuqing laid a wreath at the burial vault of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan.

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CSO: 1819/23

MONGOLIAN TELEVISION COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 26 Nov 83 1457 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian television described the statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November as a firm and timely response to the flagrant challenge of barbaric imperialists.

The commentary emphasizes that the measures taken by the Soviet Union in response to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe is not a threat. It is a step that the Country of Soviets was forced to take in response to the extremely adventuristic, senseless actions of the United States and its NATO allies, that are fraught with nuclear danger.

The Mongolian people have a wise saying: "If you stretch out a finger toward your enemy, he'll take your whole hand." This can be applied to the actions taken by the U.S. administration, which has responded to the Soviet leadership's repeated and persistent appeals and proposals to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe, to halt the arms race, and to direct our efforts toward ensuring peace and security on earth, by continuing to build up its nuclear potential and striving to gain military superiority over the USSR and the socialist world.

In an effort to frighten others, the American administration is endangering its own security, and the security of its own people and of its European allies, turning them into nuclear hostages. Yu. V. Andropov spoke of this in unequivocal terms: "Since the United States is increasing the nuclear threat against the Soviet Union by deploying its missiles in Europe, corresponding Soviet means will be deployed in ocean and sea regions taking this factor into account. Our means will be adequate to meet the threat posed to us and our allies by the American missiles being deployed in Europe."

It is well known that there are plans to deploy American nuclear missiles within the territory of several Western European countries by the end of December of this year. [Words indistinct] the U.S. administration is presenting its allies with "a fine Christmas gift."

RAILROAD TECHNICAL SCHOOL MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 26 Nov 83 1502 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Today the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Technical School, one of the major training centers for the MPR's national labor force, observed its 30th anniversary. Over the years more than 5000 people have received instruction at the school; thousands of specialists in over 70 different trades have been trained in the school's courses for improving skills and in the departments of the vocational-technical school that is in operation there.

The technical school has 33 different instruction rooms for general education, general engineering, and special subjects, that are equipped with modern instruments and tools; and it has about 10 workshops. The school also has dozens of engineering and artistic clubs and sports sections.

Today the technical school maintains friendly, working contacts with 50 Soviet technical schools, including railroad technical schools. The school is incorporating the advanced organizational and instructional methods used at Soviet educational institutions into its own practical work.

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U.S. INTERNATIONAL POLICIES CONDEMNED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 28 Nov 83 1451 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov (MONTSAME) -- N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent that recently the international situation has become sharply aggravated and the threat of nuclear war has increased because of the militaristic policies of reactionary imperialist forces, first and foremost the U.S. administration. He said that these forces are trying to shift the existing military and political balance between the East and the West in their own favor, and in order to establish their domination over the world, they have accelerated the arms race to an unprecedented scale, and they have started to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Comrade N. Lubsanchultem stressed that under these conditions the Soviet Union's measures which were announced recently by the Soviet leader, Yu. V. Andropov, to guarantee its own security and the security of all countries of socialist cooperation, are extremely timely and reasonable. They are aimed at halting the criminal schemes of the United States and its accomplices, and defending mankind's basic right to life.

The Mongolian community, like all of progressive humanity, approves of and wholly supports Yu. V. Andropov's statement, which is graphic confirmation of the USSR's principled, consistent, peaceful policies that are aimed at maintaining the military and strategic balance and at eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

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CSO: 1819/23

PROGRESS AT ERDENET DETAILED

Development of Combine and City Coincide

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Article: "Industrial Giant of the MPR"]

[Text] The citizens of Erdenet are preparing for an important event--the completion of the mining and concentrating combine complex and the town of Erdenet. Erdenet is an example of the Soviet Union's unselfish aid to the development of the MPR's national economy and of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the MPR and the USSR. The State Nonferrous Metallurgy Enterprises Design Institute and the Mechanical Mineral Processing Scientific Research Institute, leading Soviet institutes, participated in the development of the combine's engineering plan, together with about 40 specialized planning, prospecting, and scientific research institutes and organizations in the USSR. More than 170 towns in the Soviet Union made an invaluable contribution to the construction of the enterprise and over 400 Soviet enterprises participated in the joint delivery of equipment and materials.

The enterprise was built using the world's latest scientific and technical achievements, especially those involving ore extraction and concentration. The production control process here is carried out with the aid of reflex automatic equipment, based on the use of an electronic computer and other technical means for gathering and transmitting information.

Since the deposit was first exploited in 1976, 34 million cubic meters of ore have been extracted, transported to the dumping area, and sent to the concentrating plant. Every year the development of mining operations has proceeded ahead of schedule.

D. Tsogbatar, acting chief miner of the Mining and Concentrating Combine, said: "Without exaggeration, we can say that the pace of operations at the Erdenet combine is without parallel in the worldwide development of nonferrous metal deposits."

It is remarkable that the town of Erdenet has been erected just as the industrial complex is being put into operation. The town's population is already over 50,000. For the newest citizens of Erdenet there are general

education schools and excellent kindergartens and nurseries; and their parents can go in the evening to clubs and theaters, or they can watch television.

So that every citizen here can pursue work that corresponds to his taste and trade, a food combine has been built here, as well as the largest rug factory in Mongolia. There are plans to build in the future a number of light and food industry enterprises.

Politburo Member Describes Development of Complex

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by D. Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation: "Erdenet--Symbol of Eternal Friendship"]

[Text] The Mongolian people, influenced by the ideas of the Great October, guided by the MPRP, and with the unselfish aid of the country of the victorious proletariat, won national and social liberation and in an historically short period of time made the gigantic leap from feudalism to socialism. The friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which was founded by the brilliant leader of the workers of the world, V. I. Lenin, and the glorious son of the Mongolian people, D. Sukhe Bator, and bequeathed to us by them, is a source and guarantee of successes and achievements for our party and people. The friendship between our peoples, the sincere aid and support of the Soviet Union, and the comprehensive cooperation between our countries, as in the past play a decisive role in the campaign of our party and people to build socialism in Mongolia. A graphic example of this can be seen in the industrial enterprises built with the help of the Soviet Union, which are now responsible for over 50 percent of our gross industrial production, produce 90 percent of our electrical power, and extract 80 percent of the country's coal.

In recent days our country's workers have initiated socialist competition with the aim of providing a worthy performance for the traditional, 32nd Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month; they are meeting the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with high labor successes; and the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine is being put into full operation at its full planned capacity. This enterprise is a symbol of the eternal friendship between our two countries. The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is one of the largest in the world in terms of its capacity, equipment, technology, its level of mechanization and automation, and its economic indicators. It was built through the joint selfless labor of workers, designers, installation specialists, and engineering and technical personnel from the USSR and MPR.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, considers the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine to be of great importance; he said: "Putting this powerful enterprise into operation, an enterprise built ahead of

schedule through the efforts of Soviet and Mongolian construction workers, is a model of fruitful cooperation between our countries."

Twenty years ago, in 1963, the Soviet geologists V. Ushakov and D. Agamalyan, working in the valley between the Orhon and Selenge rivers, discovered evidence of copper and molybdenum in the region of Erdentiyn-obao. Later prospecting and exploratory work was done there, which resulted in the discovery of a large copper and molybdenum deposit. A Soviet geological expedition led by Ye. I. Martovitskiy then completed detailed prospecting work in a very short period of time with the aim of establishing industrial classifications for the deposit. In the beginning of 1973 the governments of the USSR and the MPR signed an agreement for the creation and joint exploitation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine on the basis of this rich deposit. This marked a new form of fruitful economic cooperation between our countries and it represented a practical demonstration of socialist economic integration.

In accordance with the agreement that was approved by the governments of the two countries, the complete documentation for the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine and other projects in the town of Erdenet was developed by the State Nonferrous Metallurgy Enterprises Design Institute under the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, with the participation of about 40 planning, scientific research, and prospecting institutes. According to their plans, complex equipment, machinery, mechanisms, building structures, and materials were produced in the Soviet Union and delivered to Erdenet. The large Copper and Molybdenum Construction Administration was formed to oversee the construction of the complex in Erdenet.

In 1974, V. I. Grishin, the administration's chief land surveyor, laid the first line for the erection of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine and the collective of Soviet and Mongolian construction workers, which numbered in the thousands, started work on the largest mining industry enterprise in Mongolia. A relatively short period of time has passed since then. In 1978 the first section of the combine, with an annual capacity of 4 million tons of ore, was put into operation. This marked the beginning of operations at the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine. Geological-prospecting, engineering-prospecting, planning, and scientific research operations were organized in parallel. Precast reinforced concrete and metal structures manufactured according to schedule at enterprises in the Soviet Union were used in the construction of the combine, and material and technical supply underwent adjustment. All this had a significant effect on the completion of a number of projects in the Erdenet complex in an exceptionally short period of time. Thanks to the selfless labor of the splendid Soviet and Mongolian construction and installation workers, the second section of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine was put into operation in June 1980, the third in February 1981, and the fourth in June 1982.

Included in the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine are a mine, a concentrating plant, a material and technical supply base, a mechanical repair plant, a high-capacity thermal and electric power plant, a 64-km water line from the Selenge River, a 407-km high-voltage electric power line between Darhan and Gusin Lake in the USSR, a highway between Darhan and Erdenet, a railroad between Salhit and Erdenet, and numerous

other factories, plants, and shops. The town of Erdenet has been built and contains schools, hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries, a house of culture, a movie theater, stores, a hotel, cultural and domestic services facilities, and residential buildings. Approximately 620 different projects have been built to form the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine and the town of Erdenet.

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine uses for its mining operations high-productivity drilling machines with an annual capacity of 40,000-50,000 linear meters; excavators with a bucket capacity of 8 cubic meters; BelAZ [Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant] dump trucks with a carrying capacity of 40 tons; bulldozers with 380 horsepower engines; ball mills with a capacity of 140 cubic meters; flotation machines with 12-cubic meter chambers; in addition to other powerful equipment, a laboratory with up-to-date equipment, and a data computing center.

Ever since the first section began operating, the enterprise has been faced with the task of reaching the planned equipment productivity and putting capacities into operation ahead of schedule, while every year extracting, processing, and concentrating thousands and thousands of tons of ore and putting out a large volume of production. Now the combine accounts for 84.2 percent of gross production in the mining industry, and for over 30 percent of the country's export production. Successful resolution of the problem of training skilled personnel was a factor in achieving these remarkable results. Over the past 5 years about 3000 Mongolian workers have been trained, 1230 of whom were trained at the combine's instructional center. Types of training programs used include courses for improving workers' skills and a school for teaching advanced methods. As a result of these programs, 1000 workers have raised their skill categories, 1515 people acquired combined trades, and about 1400 people acquired new trades. The on-the-job tutor movement has undergone extensive development and is playing an important role in training the national labor force. Today there are more than 1200 tutors working here, including 450 leading Mongolian workers, who are providing instruction to about 2000 young workers. Now more than 700 workers can work independently. Today over 70 percent of the workers at the factories, plants, and shops are Mongolian; Mongolians account for 84 percent of the mine workers, 81 percent of the BelAZ dump truck drivers, and 80 percent of the drill operators.

Hundreds of Mongolian workers work fruitfully alongside highly skilled Soviet specialists in the international "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] brigades and crews. The joint work done by creative brigades of Mongolian and Soviet rationalizers is yielding positive results. Over the past 3 years they have done joint research on almost 90 topics which has been aimed at making further improvements in the technology of ore extraction and concentration, at extending the intervals between equipment repair, automation of production and mechanization of manual labor, conservation of energy resources and materials, raising labor productivity, and increasing production efficiency. The international collective of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine has been leading the national socialist competition since the beginning of the five-year plan and it has been successful in fulfilling its production plans.

Thus, the Erdenet combine is helping to develop and strengthen relations of Leninist friendship between our countries; it is a graphic example of the vital strength of socialist internationalism and the pride of our country's socialist industry. This combine represents a golden page in the chronicle of Mongolian-Soviet friendship; it will play an important role in future, accelerated development of our country's economy, by serving as a graphic example of the expansion of socialist economic integration in all spheres of social life.

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BRIEFS

TELEGRAM TO AUSTRIA--Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram of congratulations to R. Kirchschrager, president of Austria, on the occasion of Austria's national holiday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

MEETING WITH EDITOR--On 27 October Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, received A. S. Vishnyakov, editor-in-chief of the journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE [Political Self-Education], organ of the CPSU Central Committee. He is in the MPR in accordance with a plan for inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU. Y. Tsedenbal presented A. S. Vishnyakov with the medal of "The 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution", which he was awarded by decree of the MPR People's Great Hural. Present at the meeting were G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; other officials; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

SOVIET DELEGATION--Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, received a Soviet delegation led by Yu. V. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. The delegation has been taking part in negotiations on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries' meteorological services. During the meeting Y. Tsedenbal presented Yu. V. Izrael, the head of the delegation, with the "Nayramdal" [Friendship] Medal. Yu. V. Izrael was awarded this medal by decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural for his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and to the development of cooperation between the meteorological organizations of the two countries. Present at the meeting were T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Bidziyaa, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Myagmarjab, chairman of the Hydrometeorological Services Main Administration; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

DELEGATION RETURNS--A Mongolian delegation, led by J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, returned home today after participating in the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session in Berlin. The delegation was met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by D. Maydar, member of the

Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of public security; B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Balhajab, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; other officials; H. Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

LIBRARIANS MEET--The 12th regular conference of managers of library services and directors of national libraries of socialist countries was held in Ulaanbaatar. Participating in the conference were representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Mongolia. At the conference there was a substantive exchange of opinions on questions of improving the management of library work and fulfilling the long-range plan for scientific research operations at the national libraries of socialist countries; and the results of implementing the comprehensive standardization program were summarized. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Nov 83 p 3] 9967

BULGARIAN MEDAL--Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, by decree of the Bulgarian State Council was awarded the medal of "The 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Georgiy Dmitrov", for his contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples and between our two parties. K. Yevtimov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, presented the medal to comrade Y. Tsedenbal. During the presentation of the medal, Ambassador K. Yevtimov conveyed congratulations to comrade Y. Tsedenbal from T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 1] 9967

NEW PLANT--New construction sites in Mongolia's Gobi aymags will be provided with valuable raw materials from the large new wall materials plant that has been put into operation in the town of Mandalgobi. This enterprise, which was erected with the help of the Soviet Union and fitted with modern, high-productivity equipment, has already put out its first products. In connection with the steady growth in residential and industrial construction in the MPR, special attention is being devoted to stepping up the development of the construction materials industry. Its material and technical base is being strengthened constantly and production of new, practical types of articles that meet the demands of contemporary urban development esthetics is being developed. The construction of a number of major enterprises in this sector and the reconstruction of those already in operation should account for almost one-fourth of the increase in construction and installation work throughout the country that is planned for the current five-year plan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 2] 9967

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24 April 1984